

The Legislature adjourned without making the necessary reforms in the Hawaiian school-system. The necessity of such reform was either beyond their comprehension, or they were appalled by the magnitude of the subject; and, though sufficiently bold to attack financial mistakes, their hearts failed them before the educational fortifications and the ecclesiastical wrath with which such a measure would have been received.

What is past we cannot alter; let the dead bury their dead; we can not turn back the stream of life, but we can lead it off from the precipice and the abyss, and make it profitable to itself and others for ages to come; and to do so, let us cut in as high as we can reach; let us begin with the young; let us reform our educational system.

The want of reform demonstrated and its urgency conceded, let there be no delay. Let the Board of Education take the initiative, and no longer wait for the tardy action of possibly wavering or inimical Legislatures. According to the 69th section of the Civil Code, the Board has power to "adopt rules for the internal regulation and government of the public schools and schools supported by government, not inconsistent with any law of this Kingdom."

We have heard some men talk of the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom, of the security of the Hawaiian dynasty and the progress of the Hawaiian people, with an aplomb and assurance as if there were no clouds in the political firmament, no shadows in the social foreground. Let them reconsider the premises, let them undeceive themselves. There can be no independence where knowledge and liberty are not popular self-sustained developments of the national mind; there can be no security while the population continues to be depleted by ignorance and death; there can be no progress where the nation receives every thing and pours nothing back into the lap of civilization.

But the beginning and consolidation of independence, security and progress, lie in the education of the people, in such an education of the young, or so great a portion of them as will leave the other and give tone to the whole.

That that education is not furnished by the present Hawaiian school system, we have abundantly shown on former occasions.

Our inimitable neighbor of the Advertiser was kind enough to notice us last week after its own fashion. It said: "Our eccentric neighbor, the Polynesian, is welcome to crow over the retreat of McClellan, and the expected success of the rebels—expected and wished for by him—but his crowing must be done quick, for the hopes of the rebels are narrowing to a point."

We are grateful for our neighbor's permission to "crow over the retreat of McClellan." But as we never "crow" over the repeated defeats and retreats of our own opponents, we have no breath to spare upon the opponents of others. Did the Advertiser, as a foreign, disinterested and impartial journal should do, give both phases of the deplorable contest in America, we should not—while writing for the same community—feel obliged to supplement its accounts and make up for its omissions. It knows but one section of the United States—the Northern. There, all virtue, light and courage; beyond, all darkness, devilry and death.

At that time the Hawaiians will only be remembered in history as having once excited a lively interest in the settlement of a long-standing dispute, whether the Bible or the spade was the best instrument for introducing civilization in a barbarous land; will only be remembered as another illustration of national suicide, beginning with a surfeit of political medicines and ending with political homeopathy.

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And yet this belated, savage, onward South has for eighteen months borne in sullen, silent and defiant attitude the whole enormous and united pressure of Northern arms and Northern pens; with clenched teeth and panting breath, fighting on its knees, but fighting still, the South has kept the North at bay, has pierced the anæconda's rings in many places; hemmed in by hostile fleets from all the foreign coasts that so freely flowed into the lap of its adversaries, it has found within itself, and in its own indomitable will, resources to carry on an even war with a people of three times its number and ten times its wealth. On more than one occasion the South has amply vindicated its birthright of freedom and its title to be called Americans; and we hold that name inferior to none, whether the bearer was born North or South of Mason's and Dixon's Line. And such evidences of unflinching courage, of heroic devotion and endurance for what they conceive to be their rights and their duty, must not be whispered or alluded to by foreign journals, who write history for the sake of truth and not for party purposes, must be suppressed, concealed or glossed over, under fear of being called a "Secessionist," a "sympathizer" and an "abetter" of the disruption of the Union! just as if the abstract merits of the cause of the quarrel have anything to do with the practical conduct of the combatants; just as if Hector were any less worthy of admiration or Priam of sympathy, because Paris was a "Chevalier d'industrie," and Helen a jade!

question of seceding from the Union. It touches their material interests too nearly to be argued calmly by men, to whom the South and Southwest were all a granary and a treasury. They had been so accustomed to the noise of Southern declamations and vaporing, that they were entirely taken by surprise to find these threats carried into effect. They had been lulled by reverend and irreverend fanatics and insidious foes into a false security—and their disappointment and rage were proportionately intense. To speak for the South was treason; to look askance at the possibility that the root of the quarrel grew in Northern soil, brought ostracism on the audacious culprit; when they are told by calm and impartial people that, in attempting to come back to the Union independent and unwilling constituents of that Union, they are only crushing out the spirit that made it possible at first that has sustained it afterwards—then they look upon it as an insult, a proof of enmity and an approval of secession. All this we can well understand and make due allowance for; but when a foreign picaresque journal, in a foreign land, without interest at stake or provocation to excite, takes upon itself to carry the quarrel out of doors, so to say, and to blackball other foreign journals as Secessionists, we can neither understand the presumption nor excuse the impertinence.

"To be impartial," says the Advertiser, in dilating upon the state of military affairs in Virginia. What a naive confession of former one-sidedness, braggadocio and bigotry; what an unusual emotion in the Advertiser's sensorium! "To be impartial"—not once, when no purpose can be subserved any longer by unfairness and partiality; but to be impartial, candid and fair in recording events, as well as advancing conclusions, is what the Advertiser has yet to learn. We hail its commencement, however, with pleasure. It does well to acknowledge that the rebellion is something more than a flea-bite, and will require something more than cold steel to suppress it.

In one thing, however, we see that our contemporary still follows its old bad habit of jumping at conclusions. It predicts that the general emancipation of the slaves, by proclamation of the President of the United States, is an event close at hand, and that it will prove an invincible weapon in subduing the rebellion. We fear the Advertiser's prophecy will meet with considerable interruption in its fulfillment, from the rebellious slaveholders, who are so "terribly in earnest," and whose strength has hitherto been so singularly undiminished. We have been led to believe—though we may be wrong—that the President's proclamations were not kindly received at the South, and generally speaking, a dead letter, unless presented at the point of the bayonet. But it is the sharpness of that very point which the impending battle in Virginia will probably decide. It therefore seems to us a little premature to build much faith on emancipation proclamations until the authority of the Federal Government has been restored at the South. General Hunter tried emancipation proclamations in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the foolish slaves would not avail themselves of the opportunity so long as their masters had arms in their hands to prevent them. The old proverb says: "first catch your fish, then stew it." When the Federal Government has re-established itself throughout the length and breadth of Dixie land, it can dispose of Dixie's servants as it pleases.

The Advertiser quotes the whole of the circular letter of Doctor Dupanloup, Catholic Bishop at Orleans, in France, formerly editor of *Ami de la Religion*, in Paris. As Mr. Dupanloup is well known, we believe, as a sensation preacher, and we have not the space to quote the various strictures which his letter has received from his own co-religionists, we refer the Advertiser to the "New York Freeman's Journal and City Register" of June 7, 1862, as one of several reviews which that letter has called out, and which—"to be impartial"—it might not be amiss to quote.

"To be impartial," when speaking of the abolition sentiment in the Northern States, why not intimate that journals of so wide circulation as the *New York Herald* speak of the abolition "pressure" upon the Federal Government in this wise: "As the reason for this indecisive policy of the administration, the President says that the abolition faction comprises 'many who support the country cannot afford to lose.' There never was a sadder mistake than this. The country can afford to lose the support of every man who prefers the negro to the Union. The abolitionists are so small, though so noisy a faction, that the country would not miss them if every one of them were hung. Their only services to the country consist in the 'pressure' upon him, of which the President speaks. The abolition party does not number one-tenth of the people of the United States. The abolitionists in the army and navy are so few and far between that they are never heard of. Even in the Massachusetts regiments the conservatives largely predominate. The 'support' of the abolitionists is a delusion. They talk much, they write much, they fill offices, but they do nothing for the Union. On the contrary, they have often demonstrated that they do much to injure the Union by their attacks against their masters at the issue of such a proclamation as that of Gen. Hunter? How many negroes have the abolitionists induced to join their black brigades? Gen. Hunter has obtained but four hundred negroes from three slave States, though he has made his parade ground a camp meeting, and interprets the military drill with religious hymns, of which negroes are passionately fond. Where have the abolition plans for the war succeeded? Where has abolitionism gained us a friend even in England? When has abolitionism saved a State to the Union, as conservatism saved Kentucky and Maryland? When has abolitionism won a State to the Union, as conservatism has won Missouri and Tennessee, and is fast winning Louisiana? At Hilton Head, where the abolitionists have had full swing, what have they done to restore the Union? Abolition interference with recruiting and with our armies has killed volunteering, and the very men who offered and were refused a month ago now have to be sought for and hired with extra bounties. Abolitionists have even killed its own party, and driven such old-fashioned abolitionists as Seward and Weed into a coalition with conservatives. The sum of the abolition fact only remains. Would gradual emancipation satisfy these fanatics? Would they vote for the President's bill in Congress? Is their 'support' worth the trouble of asking for it? Is it worth more than the Union?"

And to be still further "impartial" why not indicate that the Border States, through their Representatives in Congress expressed themselves in the following manner: "We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be less onerous on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by surrendering our interest in slavery we are to be withdrawn, and the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand slaves, and cease its agitation, while three millions remain in our States who are re-

moving the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a separation on the line of the cotton States? We are forbidden so to think, because it is known that we are, and we believe that you are, unalterably opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily on you and the country. Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support. Confine your subordinates to your constitutional authority; conduct your subordinates within the same limits; conduct this war solely for the purpose of restoring the Constitution to its legitimate authority; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and invigorate it with new life. You will, as we solemnly believe, in due time restore peace to your country, lift it from despondency to a future of glory; and preserve to your countrymen, their posterity, and man, the inestimable treasure of constitutional government."

Drift Wood. A friend writing from East Maui says: "During the last fortnight, trees—several trees, to the number perhaps of half a dozen—have been drifting upon, or past, the eastern extremity of this island of Maui. Some that have come ashore are of very considerable size—thirty or forty feet in length, and two or three in diameter. Most of these are quite fresh, and have not been very many months in the water. One very large tree passed by a few days since. When seen from the shore it had the appearance of a ship water-logged, and with jury masts. Some fancied they saw men on it making motions of distress. The deception arose from the upright branches, some of which were swaying to and fro. On the natives reaching it, they found it over the surface of the water to the length of a large canoe, and its own length exceeded by much the longest line they had, which was twenty-four fathoms. The trunk was perfectly straight, and from their accounts must have averaged over six feet in diameter. The roots were choked up with soil. No force that could be raised could prevail on the land, and these shores so it sailed away in triumph, bound on a voyage to the Equator and the coast of Asia. They say that it was so high above water, that but for the tediousness of the trip one would have been quite safe to have taken passage on it. I did not see it myself, having been ashore at the time of its transit. I should have liked to have conducted it only been to have affixed to it a bottle with a paper inside noting the time and circumstances of my visit. I should have liked still better, however, had it been possible, to have devised means for cutting short its trips and landing it here; for there must be over 5,000 feet sea level in it, or 60,000 inch level, which at one cent per foot would make \$600, a pretty little sum in these parts. These facts are interesting, as giving solid data to show the force and setting of the currents of the Pacific. There can be no doubt that these drifting logs are carried into the ocean by the California Breeze of November and January. I had almost forgotten to mention that the smaller end of this one was broken abruptly off, probably in descending some fall. "Should more of these voyagers appear I will give you notice."

Matrimonial. On Saturday evening last, Judge R. G. Davis, Police Magistrate of Honolulu, was married to Mrs. Maria Sea, widow of the late Henry Sea, Esq. On Tuesday last, Adj. Gen. J. O. Dominis, Private Secretary to His Majesty the King, was married to Miss Lydia K. P. Kawaokae. The former marriage was celebrated at the former residence of the bride, opposite the harbor of Honolulu; the latter, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Hon. C. R. Bishop, in King Street, Honolulu. The gentlemen who stood up with the happy bridegroom were Col. the Hon. D. Kalakaua and W. F. Allen, Esq.; and the bride's maids were Miss Lanani and Miss Swinton.

Terapia Express Rediviva. In February last we published an extract from the Australian journals containing a notice of some shoals discovered by the English steamer-of-war *Porosua*, on her passage from New Zealand to the Fiji Islands. The *Advertiser*, in its race after novelties, and to be up with the knowledge of the age, re-publishes the same information in the middle of September following, with longitudes and latitudes all awry.

The New Cabinet. For reasons with which the public are well conversant and do fully appreciate, the new Ministry has not yet been appointed. We understand that His Majesty has confided to H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha the important charge of re-constituting the Ministry; and the announcement will not now be much longer delayed.

The Bishop of Honolulu. From private intelligence, we learn that the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Honolulu and family intended to leave England about the 20th of July, by the West India steamer to Aspinwall, and on his arrival at Panama, would embark on board of H. R. M. ship *Topaze*, for Honolulu, and may thus be expected towards the end of this month.

Acknowledgments. Ours are gratefully tendered to Messrs. C. W. Brooks & Co., McRuer & Merrill, B. F. Durham, of San Francisco, and Capt. Paty, and W. K. Snodgrass of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and Mr. J. O. Carter of Honolulu, for latest dates of San Francisco journals. Also to Capt. Gardner, of *Touafoa* for Victoria papers.

Mr. Editor: Sir—As the troubled waters of legislation have subsided—on taking a review of results—the requisition of recalling the amounts of salaries paid from 31st March to 30th June beyond the new appropriation allowance, stands out as an unqualified anomaly in the general opinion of right and wrong, and though some hard foreigners who have had the rule think they are right, it is not so in the judgment of the vast majority of our countrymen. The question is in one sense a game of chance. The Government say in their bill, we will continue to pay your pre-appropriated salaries to 30th June, if a new bill before 30th June does not lower them—there is the only condition—and that event not occurring before the stipulated period—the employees will be granted to all intents and purposes, the full amount of their salaries, and though the law is not to be compared with that of faith which the title of mercenary policy would compel. Moreover, retrospective legislation in laws is not an admissible principle in the Judicial Sanatorium. An amount paid according to law cannot lawfully be reclaimed on an after determination, without a proviso attached to the first regulation. It may be asked, would the enlarged salary be paid during those months had it been increased? The measure ought to be as broad as it is long. Perhaps it would, as it appears obvious it ought, in that case, but not as a necessity of right, and in this the case is not parallel. It is equal in business transactions to pay an increased salary two and three months back before the date of its enlargement, and it has been done here by Government heads when regulated by them. That is a principle of liberality though not needed as by losers by reduction, retaining the surplus. Z.

SUPREME COURT.—IS PROPRATE.—In the matter of the *Conservation of Property* Stewart, a minor. PROPER application having been made to the Hon. E. M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by J. W. Austin, Guardian of the property of Mary Stewart, a minor daughter of W. H. Stewart and Charlotte Stewart, deceased, late of Honolulu, for permission to sell the real property belonging to the said Mary Stewart; Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing said application, and objections that may be offered thereon, at the Court House in the city of Honolulu.

JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, Sept. 15, 1862.

List of Foreign Jurors FOR the holding of the Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court House, Honolulu, on Monday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1862: J. J. Bolman, C. R. Bishop, Edwin Burgess, Dan' B. Vids, Alex' Campbell, Sam' C. Allen, Josiah G. Dickson, H. H. Dismore, Edward Keam, Alex' J. Carrington, W. H. Dismore, F. S. Pratt, JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk Supreme Court. Honolulu, 9th Sept, 1862.

By Authority. List of Tax Collectors for 1862. FOR HAWAII. HILO—S. Kipi. PEKA—Laimahilo. KA—Lynn. SOUTH KONA—H. Kanuu. NORTH KONA—Kapiuku. SOUTH KOHALA—O. B. Lyons. NORTH KOHALA—S. P. Koko. HAKAUA—H. Keau. FOR MAUI. LAHAINA—J. Croninburg. WAILUKU—J. D. Haverkost. MAKAWAO—J. Keokokan. HANA—J. Forsyth. MOLOKAI—Moku. LANAI—Kahokano. FOR OAHU. HONOLULU—A. Forander. EWA AND WAILAKAE—H. Kahana. WAIALA—W. G. Lane. KOOLAUPUA—Kahuli. KOOLOAPOKO—J. W. Makiana. FOR KAUI. WAIMEA—Paul Isenberg. KOLA—G. H. Dole. LIHUE—Solomona. ANAHOA—S. Kalia. HANALEI—Chas. Victor Dudoit. NIHAU—Pahiua. Dep't Finance, Sept. 15, 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF MR. IRA RICHARDSON. BE IT ENACTED, By the King, the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled: That the Judges of the Supreme Court be and are hereby appointed Commissioners to ascertain whether in equity and good conscience any sum of money should be paid to Mr. Ira Richardson for the Paunani Bridge, so called, and roads leading to it; and if they shall so find, and shall certify any sum so due, then the Minister of the Interior is authorized to order the same to be paid out of the Road Tax for the District of Kona, island of Oahu. Approved this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1862. KAMEHAMEHA. KAHIKURU.

OFFICIAL. CONSULATE OF RUSSIA AND LEBEK, September 17, 1862. SIR: In reply to your Excellency's dispatch, I beg to state that I deeply deplore the death of His Royal Highness Albert Prince of Hawaii, only son of His Majesty King Kamehameha IV. and Queen Emma; this sad event, filling the hearts of the whole Hawaiian nation, foreigners as well as natives, with deep sorrow—hereafter the Royal Parents and the nation of one who, even in their youth, gave promise of a glorious manhood. Deep and sincere is the sympathy I feel towards their Majesty on this mournful occasion, and I shall not fail to communicate this great loss to the Senators of Bremen and Lubek. I have the honor to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant, J. D. WICKE. His Excellency R. C. WYLLIE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc.

The preceding dispatch, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Wicke at the time, was sent in later than the reply of his colleagues. R. C. WYLLIE.

New Advertisements. THE STEAMER KILAUEA! Will leave Honolulu For KONA! AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS, AS FOLLOWS: At 1-2 past 4 o'clock P. M. Monday, - Sept. 22d. N. B.—The *Kilauea* leaves HONOLULU for KONA and intermediate ports EVERY MONDAY. She will leave KEALAKEKUA on Wednesdays, and KAWAIAE on Thursdays, arriving in Honolulu on Saturday morning. JANION, GREEN & Co., Honolulu, Sept., 1862. Agents H. S. N. Co.

For VICTORIA, V. I. THE FAST SAILING AMERICAN SCHOONER TOANDO! J. A. GARDNER Master, Will have immediate dispatch for the above Port. For freight or passage apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 21 st

MUSIC! THE UNDERIGNED, LATELY arrived from the United States of America, in possession of obtaining permanent or temporary occupation as a Teacher of Instrumental Music.—Pianoforte, Guitar and Violin—and a Tutor of Piano. Having resided for many years in the United States in the capacity of Teacher of Music, and received manifold and the highest testimonials from competent judges, offer my services without hesitation, confident that, here as elsewhere, I shall succeed in giving entire satisfaction to those who may honor me with their patronage. Refers, with permission, to Major E. Haselbacher, Dr. E. Hoffmann, Rev. S. C. Mills, of Paunaloa College; J. E. Waterhouse, Esq., and Rev. S. C. Damon, all of this place. TERMS for tuition, \$1 per lesson, and for Tuning Pianos \$1. Applications, made at the residence of S. N. Castle, Esq. or at the store of Gustav & Co., in King Street, will be promptly attended to. CHAS. G. BRUNELIUS. Honolulu, Sept. 18, 1862. 21 st

Licenses Expiring in Sept'r, 1862. WHOLESALE—7th Von HOLT & HEUCK; 10th B F Snow. Retail—1st Hart & Co; 4th J O'Neill; 9th A S & M S Green; 10th Chumley; 4th G Melend; 4th Moonan & Son; 15th J Perry; 4th Hochstetler & Stappenberg; 18th H Huxford; 20th Onocho; 20th J B Bradley; 27th Amick & Co; 30th Akaka; 15th S S Emerson, Wailuku; 17th Posing, Wailuku; 3d J Worth; 11th A Unia, Maui; 15th Aina, do. Retail Spirit—27th J Booth. Retailing—2d Akaka; 3d Alpi; 6th Chumley; 7th Akaka; 11th S Silva; 13th Akaka; 23d A France; 27th Onocho; 4th J Rodrick; 28th Viceroy; 10th A Walters, Maui. Billiard—25th J Booth. Auction—17th T H Paris, Kona, Hawaii. Baiting Alley—15th W E Cutrell; 25th J Booth. Billiard—25th J Booth. Boat—25th L. Hill; do. D Ely; do. 27th J Parker; do. 3rd J Barker, Lahaina; 14th Hill, do. 21 st S. SPENCER, Clerk Int. Office.

Pilot and Navy Bread ON HAND AND FOR SALE, FRESH BAKED Pilot and Navy Bread; Soda, Sugar, Butter and Water Crackers, in any quantity and at the lowest rates. Parties providing their own flour, will have it baked up on lowest terms. Ship bread re-baked. MILLER'S BAKERY, Corner Queen and Richard sts. 21 st

WANTED! A SMART NATIVE BOY, not over 10 years of age, to work at the Book Binding business. One desirous of a steady situation, and who can speak the English language, may apply to G. W. YOLLUM. CHINA MATTING, 4-1, 5-8, 6-4—White and 5 ft Checked. H. HACKFELD & CO. 21 st

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS made out by THOS. G. THURM, 12 Fort street, opposite the Old Fellows Hall.

Special Notices. OFFICIAL. To the Friends of Education. The Public are already aware that the principal building of the Seminary at Lahaina has been destroyed by fire. There were also destroyed at the same time a Philosophical apparatus and books belonging to the Seminary. The scholars were also sufferers. The estimate for erecting suitable buildings is \$8,000. The Legislature has appropriated \$5,000 to be applied for the erection of buildings, and it will require about \$3,000 to complete and furnish them for the purpose of the school, and to furnish a Philosophical apparatus equal to the one destroyed and to replace the books. And the Board of Education regards it a duty to appeal to the whole people of the Islands for contributions to supply the deficiency, so that this College may put once more into successful operation. There is now an opportunity for the friends of education to render essential aid in a time of great exigency to this institution, which has been, and I would hereafter be of great service to all our people. I would suggest that the Superintendent of schools in each district in conjunction with the Treasurer, should take such a course as they may think most expedient, to raise a subscription for the purpose. Whatever amount may be collected can be paid to the Treasurer of each district, to be transmitted by him to the undersigned. M. KEKUNA'AA. Office of the Board of Education, Aug. 5, 1862.

Advertisements. HART & CO. Have Just Received per 'SPEEDWELL!' FROM SAN FRANCISCO, a large, varied and very superior assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING! Which they now offer for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, at their CLOTHING EMPORIUM ON QUEEN STREET. The new assortment consists in part of the following very desirable articles: SHIRTS. Polka shirts, Gray wool shirts (open fronts) Gray wool shirts, (close front), Fine white shirts, Merino under shirts. DRAWERS. Gray wool drawers, Ribbed merino drawers. PANTS. French cassimere pants (plain, flat and fancy), Melton pants, Blue cloth pants, Woolen plaid pants, Linen check pants, Tweed pants (plain and fancy), Blue flannel pants, Cottonsade pants, Sateen pants in great variety. COATS. Blue flannel coats, Blue cloth suits, black cloth suits, Fancy cassimere coats, Melton coats, white shirts, White linen coats, check linen coats, Melton coats, Union coats, etc., etc. VESTS. White Marcellus vests, Fancy Marcellus vests, &c., &c. SUNDRIES. Ribbed jackets, pilot cloth jackets, gray outnet jackets, German socks, fine boots and shoes, hats and caps of every style, white half hose, brown hose, mixed hair, &c., &c. ALSO—A General Assortment of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, both INFANTS and OUTFITS. Please give us a call. 20 1/2

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY! IN LONDON! For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, hereby occupied by Mr. Snytlife, and having refitted the same in a superior manner, is prepared to supply customers with excellent. HOONULU, Sept. 12, 1862. GUSTAVE F. SCHNEIDER. 20-30*

New Coffee Saloon. THE Undersigned, having taken the premises on NUIKANI STREET, formerly occupied by Dr. Snytlife, and having refitted the same in a superior manner, is prepared to supply customers with excellent. HOONULU, Sept. 12, 1862. GUSTAVE F. SCHNEIDER. 20-30*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC! THE CITY MARKET Will be reopened This Day, under the charge of Mr. EDWARD WISSENBACH, and will be supplied with the very best Beef, Mutton, Venal, &c., &c., from the herds of H. Moffat, Esq., and of the Waimea, Granting and Agricultural Companies, and at the lowest market rates. September 15, 1862. 20 st

EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE ONE! THE Undersigned having received Tools and Materials per "Speedwell," is now prepared to furnish, on short notice, SUPERIOR STENCIL PLATES, AND INDELLIBLE INK! For marking LINEN, SILK or COTTON. An article requisite in every family. Large Plates also cut to order, by Apply to THOS. G. THURM, 12 Fort Street, opposite the Old Fellows' Hall. 20-30

GEORGE W. BROWN, Notary Public. OFFICE—COURT HOUSE, UP STAIRS. 21 st

NOTICE! ALL PERSONS are forbidden trusting any one on my account, as I shall not be responsible for any acts contracted without my written order. G. KIMBALL, (O. K.) 30 1/2

Notice to Builders! PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Education for furnishing material and erecting Buildings for the Lahaina Seminary, according to plans and specifications to be seen at this office, until and including the 23d of September inst. at three o'clock P. M. Proposals to be sealed and marked "Proposals for rebuilding Lahaina Seminary." It will be the option of the Board to accept or not either of the offers made. Also, separate proposals for making fifty Single Bedsteads and thirty small Beds, according to specifications to be seen at this office. By order of the Board. J. FULLER, Clerk. Dept. Pub. Instruction, Sept. 4, 1862. 19 1/2

Belgian Wrought Iron! NAILS and SPIKES 2 1/2—6 inch! French Sails, 1-2 inch Sheet, 20-30 X 7 1/2 inch. Just received per "Thames," and for sale at 18 1/2 MELCHERS & CO.'s.

WANTED! SHORTLY, for a month or two, a furnished S HOUSE, in or near Honolulu, containing a parlor and dining room, and not less than three bedrooms. Apply to W. L. GREEN, Honolulu, July 25th, 1862. 12-1/2

NOTICE. THE Business for which a Power of Attorney was granted by me on the 10th of May, 1862, to Alex. J. Cartwright, Esq., having been concluded, I hereby revoke said power, and from this day forward it is null and void in all respects. DAN'L QUINDAN. Honolulu, Aug. 7, 1862—15 st

NOTICE. THE Undersigned is not responsible for any debts contracted for the "German Restaurant" in a King street, without his written order. H. SCHRIEVER. 15-3/4